

Lebanon Bomb Toll at 30; PLO Command Center Hit

The Associated Press
SIDON, Lebanon — An explosion rocked this coastal stronghold of the Palestine Liberation Organization on Thursday morning, killing at least 20 persons and wounding at least 100, according to police and hospital reports.

A telephone caller claiming to represent anti-Palestinian rights took responsibility for the blast here and for another that killed 10 persons and injured 10 at about the same time in Chekka, in the outskirts of the northern coastal city of Tripoli.

The Sidon casualty count came from the names of those killed and wounded as compiled by police and medical workers at hospitals in Sidon and Beirut, where many of the injured were driven in taxis and ambulances. A Red Cross worker said there could well be more bodies in the rubble.

Israel Blamed

The PLO and the leftist National Movement, which share a seven-story regional command center that was the apparent target of the Sidon bombing, blamed Israeli agents.

Israeli jets flying surveillance over Beirut and southern Lebanon later in the day drew sustained anti-aircraft fire from Palestinian guerrillas.

The source of the Sidon explosion was not immediately clear. Some accounts said it came from one or two bomb-rigged cars. Others said it was from a dynamite

packed truck parked outside the command headquarters.

The blast turned nearby concrete and cinder-block apartment buildings into tons of heaped rubble. Shattered glass was buried a third of a mile, and vehicles were wrecked in the morning rush hour.

The explosion occurred 50 minutes before PLO and leftist militia officers were to begin a meeting at the command center. The building's walls were blown out. The PLO would not let reporters approach the remains of the building.

Blanket Bundle

A reporter able to get near the blast area saw a weeping man carrying off a blanket bundle of a few possessions. An old woman refused PLO guards' requests that she leave her wrecked apartment building. Sobbing women and tearful men wandered about.

Amal, the largest Shiite party, has been at odds with the Communists since the 1979 Iranian revolution that brought Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to power. Before that, the Shites were the traditional power base of the Communists.

The PLO said in a statement Thursday that Israeli terrorists staged the bombings in an effort to further increase tension between the PLO and the Shites.

Cease-Fire Seen at Risk

SIDON, Lebanon (Reuters) — The accusation against Israel appeared to jeopardize the cease-fire between the Palestinians and Israel that took effect in southern Lebanon on July 24 after two weeks of Israeli ground, naval and air strikes.

The joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist command in southern Lebanon, 40 of whose commanders had been about to meet at the headquarters in a crowded side street close to Sidon's main shopping area, estimated the bomb charge at 300 kilograms (660 pounds). Hos-

pital sources said many casualties were women and children.

The command occupies three stories of the building. Witnesses said the main military operations room for guerrilla forces in the south was hit. The room housing the center's telephone exchange

was destroyed, along with the accounting office.

The blast caused panic throughout the city. Guerrillas patrolled the streets in trucks fitted with heavy machine guns as rescue workers and bulldozers removed rubble.

The Associated Press



Distracted passersby flee the scene of Thursday's bombing at the PLO headquarters in Sidon.

The Associated Press

Russians Leave Egypt; Moscow Expels Envoy

From Agency Dispatches

CAIRO — The Soviet ambassador, six top-ranking diplomats and 100 Soviet technicians, expelled by President Anwar Sadat on allegations that they helped stir up Moslem-Christian strife, left Egypt for Moscow on Thursday.

In retaliation, the Soviet government ordered the Egyptian military attaché and his staff Thursday to leave the country within seven days. The expulsion order came after the Cairo government already had ordered its military attaché in Moscow to leave.

Radio Moscow said the Egyptian chargé d'affaires, Hassan Kandil, had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry to receive the expulsion order and a statement condemning Egypt's action. The attaché, Lt. Col. Abdel Hamid Khalifa, previously had said he and his 10-man staff would leave Moscow by Friday on instructions from Cairo to pull out.

The Egyptian news agency said the Russians, who left on two flights, were seen off by Foreign Ministry officials.

Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov



United Press International
Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov, left, was escorted by Egyptian Foreign Undersecretary Osman el-Shafei to his flight after he and other Russians were ordered to get out of Egypt.

Guerrilla Chief Charts New Iran Revolution

Massoud Rajavi, From French Exile, Sees End to Khomeini Regime Soon

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

AUVERS-SUR-OISE, France — Beside the Oise River in this sleepy Paris suburb where Van Gogh once lived, Massoud Rajavi charts the future of an Iran he says his Mujaheddin Khalq guerrillas will, by day's end, deliver from the clutches of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's rule-by-mosque.

The news from home is particularly encouraging this week. Ayatollah Khomeini's authorities are on the run through their own news agency that Mujaheddin youths are demonstrating in the streets, openly defying the mullahs for the first time on such a large scale, and even fighting gun battles with Revolutionary Guards in the middle of Tehran.

Soon the teetering ayatollah willumble, according to Mr. Rajavi's vision, and Mr. Rajavi will return to begin putting the pieces of his country back together. Beside him will be Abolhassan am-Sadr, the deposed president

who with Mr. Rajavi fled to exile July 29 and formed the National Resistance Council, whose seat — but only for the moment — must be Auvers-sur-Oise, 30 miles (48 kilometers) northwest of Paris and 2,000 miles from Iran.

"There is not any other alternative besides us," Mr. Rajavi predicts confidently in an interview. "You Americans should be especially careful in this. You were wrong once before, you remember."

There is no way to judge the accuracy of his assertions. Iran is closed to most foreign correspondents. What information gets out comes almost exclusively from the Khomeini regime's radio and news agency, Pars. But Mr. Rajavi, 34, appears to have no doubt that he is on his way back "soon, very soon," to help rule Iran, and for two hours he explains to a visitor what he is so sure and what he will do when he gets there.

As he does, he refers to handwritten notes to make sure he

forgets nothing of the message that he says must go out to those who are wrongly convinced, he fears, that without Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran would face a bloody civil war opening the way to intervention by the Soviet Union.

"Be sure that after Khomeini

you will not have civil war or bloodshed," he says. "Do not think that after Khomeini there would be a power vacuum."

Now would there be a military coup, he adds, because the army as it stood in the shah's days is "beheaded" and a growing number of officers have "popular tendencies" favorable to the Mujaheddin. Moreover, he insists, "the anarchy of Khomeini" has reduced the army's ability to act as a unit.

Instead, the Mujaheddin Khalq, or "people's struggles," will take its power because in Mr. Rajavi's portrayal, it is the only group with a broad popular following, political and military organization and a clear idea of what it wants to do.

"There are some other organiza-



Massoud Rajavi

tions," he says, "but not popular organizations. We are the only popular organization."

Mr. Rajavi refuses to reveal the number of armed Mujaheddin

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — President Reagan is proposing delays in cost-of-living increases next year in Social Security and eight other benefit programs, his spokesman said Thursday. Sources said the delays of three to seven months are part of \$16 billion in new budget cuts for fiscal 1982 that the president will announce next week.

The sources said the president also wants to phase out revenue-sharing aid to local governments and abolish the Education and Energy departments.

In addition, several congressional sources said Mr. Reagan plans to phase out the \$4-billion Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) jobs training program by Sept. 30, 1982, which would eliminate about 900,000 training slots, mostly for poor, young unemployed people. Administration officials, however, denied any such proposal.

Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, confirmed that Mr. Reagan had decided to propose delays in cost-of-living increases in nine programs that provide automatic annual benefit increases based on rises in the U.S. Consumer Price Index.

These and other steps would be aimed at saving "several billion dollars" in the fiscal years 1983 and 1984, and would also slightly reduce the surging U.S. budget deficit in 1982, an administration official said.

Aides to Mr. Reagan said the president had opposed making changes now in Social Security or other programs for fear of provoking new fights in Congress. But the aides said Wednesday that the president had become convinced

that he could not meet his new budget-cutting goals without reducing benefits in the so-called entitlement programs.

These are programs in which recipients receive benefits such as food stamps, on the basis of meeting certain qualifications, rather than by virtue of a specific authorization by Congress.

Sources said the cost-of-living delays would affect:

- Social Security pension and disability payments. Increases scheduled for July 1, 1982, would be delayed until Oct. 1.
- Railroad retirement pensions. Increases due July 1 put off until Oct. 1.
- Federal workers' pensions. From March 1 to Oct. 1.
- Supplemental Security Income, which gives cash assistance to the needy, the elderly poor and other low-income people, the disabled and the blind. From July 1 to Oct. 1.
- Veterans' pensions. From July 1 to Oct. 1.

• Federal employment compensation for injured federal workers. From March 1 to Oct. 1.

• Food stamps. From April 1 to Oct. 1.

• School-lunch programs for child nutrition. From July 1 to Oct. 1.

• Benefits for retired coal miners who have black lung disease. These benefits are not due to increase until Oct. 1.

Sources also said the \$6.4-billion-a-year federal revenue-sharing program for local governments would be phased out over three years. They said a 5-percent reduction in federal aid — about \$320 million — would be made in 1982.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives, in a holding action, approved a one-month extension in government funding Wednesday by a vote of 281-107, giving the administration additional time to press for a new round of budget cuts for fiscal 1982.

The action was needed to keep the government operating beyond Sept. 30, when the current fiscal year expires, because none of the 13 individual appropriations bills for the next fiscal year has been approved by both houses of Congress.

Also Wednesday, the White House budget director, David A. Stockman, told a group of Republican senators that the White House would not object if they took the initiative in proposing deeper cuts in military spending.

cal and technical reasons than for fiscal considerations, that the administration remain flexible rather than rush into commitments to specific long-range plans for the new weapons.

They said the administration still planned a comprehensive package that would include the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, a new bomber capable of penetrating defenses of the Soviet Union; advanced missiles to be launched from submarines and, particularly, a refurbished and protected communications network to control the nuclear arms.

But Mr. Weinberger, the officials said, suggested a step-by-step approach that, it was reasoned, would retain the political support of advocates of a stronger defense at the same time it would blunt the opposition of those wanting to cut the military budget further.

This would permit the Pentagon to evaluate advances in technology as they came along and to incorporate those into the missiles and planes. Thus, the secretary wants the administration to avoid becoming irrevocably committed to a set plan, the officials said.

Economically, this would have little effect on the administration's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

INSIDE
Pakistani Concern
In Islamabad, there is concern that if Pakistan's arms-supply relationship with the United States is being resumed, India is stepping up bellicose language aimed at its western neighbor. Page 2.

TOMORROW

Avoiding the Pinch
Despite initial fear in Britain that the Thatcher government would reduce grants below a viable level, the arts have learned to live with the new realities. Theaters, museums and orchestras are increasingly turning to big business and the public for new funding. See Weekend, this Sunday in the International Herald Tribune.



STRANGE ENCOUNTER — A soldier of the 8th U.S. Mechanized Infantry Division appears to come from another world as he wears a protective mask while he rides his armored personnel carrier during a simulated poison-gas attack. The attack was part of a decontamination exercise in the Certain Encounter maneuvers held Thursday in Giessen, West Germany.

Weinberger Urges Gradual Steps on MX

(Continued from Page 1)
efforts to balance the U.S. budget by 1984, since much of the heavy spending for the new weapons is scheduled for the latter half of the 1980s.

The current development of the new weapons would proceed along their present tracks, the officials said, thus not reducing the amounts of money that the administration has already planned to spend in the immediate future.

But the decisions for future development and deployment would be made later, in light of events at that time. Consequently, the new approach, confirmed by congressional officials, would make the administration's projections of military spending appear lower now, even though ultimately levels might turn out as high as in the original plan.

Setting Out Plans

The officials said Mr. Weinberger has presented a full range of choices to the president, but that no decisions had been made. Mr. Reagan has said he hopes to make public his decisions in about two weeks.

The president, Mr. Weinberger, and other top officials had begun

scouting out their plans for the new strategic deterrent in August before the budget battle began. They set that effort aside while Mr. Weinberger contended with David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, over the size of the military budget.

The White House announced Saturday that the administration would cut \$13 billion out of the \$635.7 billion that it had planned to spend for military forces for the three years beginning Oct. 1. Some influential congressmen said that was enough. Others demanded that more be trimmed.

Options for MX

With that behind him, the officials said, Mr. Weinberger suggested the gradual approach as senior administration officials resumed discussions of the strategic deterrent. A congressional official said it was an attitude of "be as sure as you go."

Other congressional officials indicated that the new approach might be well-received, as some congressmen have begun talking about "incremental authorizations" for the plan so that Congress could monitor it along the way.

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U.S.-Armed Pakistan Is Proposing Détente With India

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — At the same time that Pakistan formally accepted terms of the U.S. military sales and aid package, the government in Islamabad summoned the Indian ambassador, Natwar Singh, and presented him with a proposal for talks on troop reductions along the border and on the possibility of a nonaggression agreement.

The two events Tuesday were obviously related. They underscored Pakistan's awareness that as the arms-supply relationship with the United States resumes, India is stepping up bellicose language. "There seems to have been a progressive erosion of restraints," commented Abdus Sattar, the Pakistani ambassador to India, as he discussed what he depicts as the foaming of a war psychosis.

In Islamabad, Mr. Sattar's superiors maintain that while they have made every effort to inform India of their defense needs and wishes, the Indian government has brushed aside these gestures and criticized the purchase of F-16 fighter aircraft from the United States as a menace to India and the start of a costly arms race.

The Pakistanis say the 40 F-16s

will not give them parity with the Indian Air Force.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said a few months ago that even without the F-16s the Pakistani Air Force had supremacy in certain key areas over Indian squadrons. However, the Institute for Strategic Studies in London gives India a clear-cut advantage in terms of numbers of planes and personnel, modern equipment, availability of spares, and types of aircraft.

3 Lost Wars

The major objection voiced by Mrs. Gandhi has been that even 40 planes will not permit Pakistan to stand up to the Soviet Union, whose presence in Afghanistan poses problems of stability for the military regime of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq. If these planes are inadequate for use against the Soviet Union, Mrs. Gandhi has argued, it is obvious that they must be intended for use against India, with which Pakistan has fought three losing wars.

Mr. Sattar takes this argument by saying that the jets are needed to upgrade an antiquated air force for all sorts of unpredictable eventualities. In Islamabad, military officers have been a bit more specific, saying that the planes are needed to convince any hostile power that an attack on Pakistan would be costly even if it were successful. The idea, they say, is to discourage adventurism.

In parallel with the gingerly negotiations with the United States on resuming arms supplies, the Pakistanis have tried to assuage Indian concern. The first overture was made last year by Agha Shahi, the Pakistani foreign minister, who urged during a visit to India that military commanders from both sides meet to discuss the possibility of troop reductions on the frontier. When India's minister of external affairs, P.V. Narasimha Rao, visited Pakistan this summer, the Pakistanis floated the idea again.

Controllers Ask
High Court Ruling
On U.S. Strikes

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization asked the U.S. Supreme Court on Thursday to decide that federal courts cannot block strikes by federal workers.

Although the appeal before the justices does not stem directly from the current nationwide strike by air controllers, PATCO said it intended to raise the same issue in about 100 lower-court cases pending against the union and its members.

In a case involving an August, 1980, "slowdown" by controllers at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport, PATCO argued that the Civil Service Reform Act "preempts the jurisdiction of district courts" to prohibit walkouts by federal workers.

The lawyers warned that raising the same controversy in lower courts would "require an enormous expenditure of the resources of PATCO, of the United States, and of the federal court to litigate these issues separately in dozens of identical actions in district courts, and then by identical actions in district courts."

PATCO asked the justices "to give the lower courts authoritative guidance, and thus make extensive duplicative litigation unnecessary."

Panel Refuses Request For U.S. Postage Rise

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Postal Rate Commission turned down Thursday a request by the Postal Service to increase the price of mailing a first-class letter to 20 cents from 18 cents.

The independent commission said it found no justification for the request. The Postal Service has contended it is losing half a billion dollars annually despite being allowed to increase the first-class rate from 15 cents in March.

although, according to Indian sources, what Mr. Shahi seemed to be seeking was a full-scale withdrawal of men and arms not only from the border but from areas along India's frontier with China as well. This is unacceptable to New Delhi.

On Aug. 19, Mrs. Gandhi was asked in Parliament about the overtures, then secret. She acknowledged that Pakistan had

proposal had been received and was being studied.

Mr. Sattar says his recent apprehensions were aroused by the lack of any official Indian criticism of the increase in verbal attacks against Pakistan. A year ago, he said, there was a similar intensification, but at that time a few Indian politicians challenged the talk of war. Now, he said, no one is speaking out.

Mr. Sattar said that while Indian government officials were irate about F-16 planes that had not yet been delivered, little mention was made of India's effort to modernize its own air force, an effort that has resulted in the arrival of two dozen British Jaguars and a number of Soviet MiG-23s and MiG-25s, with more to arrive regularly.

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made the suggestion but cautioned that India "should not get caught in any trap."

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Cruise Force Of 2,500 Set By U.S. Navy Number of Missiles Expected to Quadruple

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy plans to deploy more than 2,500 Cruise missiles on surface ships and submarines by the end of the decade, quadrupling the number earmarked for the fleet between 1982 and 1986, defense sources say.

The first of three series of Cruise missiles became semioperational Tuesday aboard a B-52G bomber at Griffiss Air Force Base in New York, but full deployment is not scheduled until December, 1982, when the first squadron of 16 planes will be fitted with the air-launched missile.

The 12 missiles suspended from pylons under the drooping wings of the B-52G are nuclear-armed.

The Navy's Tomahawk sea-launched Cruise missile is scheduled to be operational in January and the ground version is to be deployed in Europe in 1983. Plans call for 560 ground missiles by 1989, 464 of them on European soil, the sources said Wednesday.

Half to Air Force

Plans call for 6,505 Cruise missiles in the U.S. arsenal by 1989, with the Air Force to get 3,418 of those, the sources said.

The Navy, at first restricted to only 447 sea-launched missiles, expanded its plans first to 644 missiles between now and 1986 and then increased it again by another 1,883 between 1986 and 1989, the sources said. It will mean a total of 2,527 Tomahawks by 1989.

A purchase of more than 900 of the \$2-million missiles — about half the new proposed increase is earmarked for fiscal 1987, the sources said.

The reason is to have enough Cruise missiles to equip submarines, cruisers, destroyers and at least one and possibly up to four battleships.

"It's not so many when you come to think of it, because we're talking about battleships where there will be 300 Tomahawks on each," a source said.

Vertical System

Plans for the refitted battleship New Jersey include a second refit in the mid-1980s, when a vertical launch system will be installed. The ship will be armed with 300 Cruise missiles, the sources said.

The first Tomahawks, armed with conventional warheads, will be put aboard the nuclear-powered attack submarine Gato, involved in test-firing the missile off the California coast for the past several months they said.

A new class of attack submarine will be built in 1983 that will carry 12 missiles in vertical launches, they added.

Vertical launchers, which have not been developed fully as yet, will be put aboard surface ships beginning in 1987 so "we will go from eight to 30 or 40 missiles in a vertical launch system" aboard each vessel, excluding the New Jersey, a source said.

U.K. Jails Portrait Slasher

Associated Press
LONDON — Paul Salmon, a Belfast student and self-described Irish nationalist, was jailed for six months Wednesday for slashing a portrait of the Princess of Wales with a knife at the National Portrait Gallery on Aug. 29. He was also ordered to pay £1,000 (about \$1,800) in compensation for restoration work on the portrait.

FLORIDA Sonesta Style

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Associated Press
BUS STOP — A protestor lies under the first of 14 buses full of construction workers arriving at the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant near San Luis Obispo, Calif. More than 30 persons were arrested Thursday, bringing the total in the past week's demonstrations against the plant to 837. After the way was cleared, the employees proceeded to their jobs.

Outcome of Tests Considered Encouraging For Development of Male Birth Control Pill

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Doctors are testing a new male contraceptive that suppresses sperm production so powerfully that it could become the first successful male birth control pill.

But the substance — in its first human trials on eight volunteers at Vanderbilt University — also caused impotence in five of the men, and four reported "hot flashes" like those that affect many menopausal women.

The Vanderbilt study is nonetheless "an exciting beginning" and the compound shows more promise than any previously tested as a potential male contraceptive, Dr. William Crowley Jr. of Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston said Wednesday.

It is possible, he said, that all the apparent problems will be overcome so quickly that the compound — called LHRH-A — could be ready for Food and Drug Administration approval in five years.

Safe and Effective

At the least, he said, in an editorial in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine, the substance, seemed to prove "safe and effective," and the undesirable effects disappeared when the drug was stopped. He said this was in contrast to the "bankruptcy" of other approaches to male contraception.

The Nashville, Tenn., experiment was headed by Dr. David Rubin and is reported by him, Dr. Randy Linde and five co-workers in the New England Journal.

The contraceptive, a synthetic substance developed at the Salk Institute in California, is an analog or chemical cousin of a hormone released by the pituitary gland at the base of the brain. That hormone, known as GnRH (for gonadotropin-releasing hormone) or LHRH, stimulates the sex glands, the male testes and the female ovaries.

The hormone also has been

shown to inhibit sperm production in animal tests. It was on this basis that the Vanderbilt group began work with the Salk Institute synthetic, 200 times more powerful than the natural hormone. To do so, they recruited men who had decided to have vasectomies but agreed to postpone them to take part in the study.

Unisex Contraceptive

The eight volunteers were taught to give themselves injections of the contraceptive hormone, though it could also be given as a nasal spray or nose drops. The same or

similar substances are being tested in nasal sprays as a female contraceptive in the United States and Europe. Early reports are optimistic, Dr. Rubin said. "So there is the possibility," he said, "of what you might call a unisex contraceptive."

The Nashville volunteers gave themselves LHRH-A for six to 10 weeks. In all, sperm production fell precipitously. In six, it almost disappeared. Production of testosterone or male sex hormone also fell, causing impotence and lack of a sex drive in some men. Treatment for five men was stopped after six or seven weeks because of these effects.

Trials are already under way, however, to give another group of men both LHRH-A and small doses of replacement testosterone to keep sex drive and potency normal. If these tests work and if other effects can be controlled, said Dr. Crowley, future development could come quickly. "Within the next year or two, we'll know whether this next step works," he said.

Various doses of the powerful synthetic hormone also are to be tried, and a number of similar pituitary hormone analogs have been synthesized and await human testing.

The court was told that the twins are joined at the waist, share some internal organs and are likely to live only a few months more. They were taken into custody on May 13, eight days after their birth, in apparently neglected condition.

Ms. Schopp told the court: "The Lord blessed us with two sons. They won't be here very long. They know we love them. We just ask that they be allowed to return home."

The prosecution had charged the parents and a family doctor with attempting murder, saying they conspired to starve the infants in a hospital here. The judge dismissed the charges.

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No one was hurt in the explosion. It occurred in the entrance to an office block in which Swiss officials handle the affairs of governments that have no diplomatic relations with Iran, including the United States, Israel, Egypt and South Africa.

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Computer Problems Cause 3-Year Backlog For U.S. Social Security, Officials Say

By Gaylord Shaw
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Because of a "severe crisis" in its computer operations, the Social Security Administration has fallen as far as three years behind in recording the retirement contributions of millions of U.S. workers, officials have acknowledged.

The 1978 payroll deductions of about 1 million employees are yet to be posted in federal files, the officials said Wednesday. The same is true, they added, for the 1979 earnings of nearly 3 million workers and the 1980 earnings of more than 100 million workers.

Officials stressed that the backlog in posting employees' contributions will not affect anyone's retirement benefits, although they said it could cause some delays in

processing retirement applications, a procedure that usually takes about three months.

Normally, an individual's monthly retirement benefits are calculated on the basis of annual earnings reports in Social Security files, but for those who retire before the backlog is cleared up, the agency is accepting other evidence, such as W-2 tax forms, as proof of recent contributions.

Serious Trouble

The record-keeping snarl offers another sign of serious trouble for the agency responsible for administering the federal government's massive retirement, disability and welfare programs. President Reagan told Congress this summer that a reduction in early retirement benefits and other changes would be needed to avert bankruptcy of the system.

While Social Security's financial

problems have overshadowed its computer problems, a congressional investigator said the agency's automated data processing system is "close to chaos" and seems to teeter constantly on the brink of collapse.

Richard S. Schweiker, the secretary of health and human services, told a House subcommittee in May that the agency "does face a severe crisis" with its computers, and John A. Svalin, the Social Security administrator, testified that the computers are so antiquated that "we do our job by brute force rather than technology."

Mr. Svalin said the computer problems had been "swept under the rug" by past administrations and that a five-year, \$500-million effort was needed to replace the 18 large computers as well as software systems so fouled up that "no one can figure out how they work."

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Britain's Political Shuffling

British politics are in thoroughgoing flux at the moment. As Tony Benn struts to haul the Labor Party leftwards, members on the right are splintering off to join the new Social-Democratic-Liberal alliance. On the Tory side, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has just reshuffled her Cabinet to shore up support for her monetarist economic policies. One of those dumped, Sir Ian Gilmore, bluntly warned the prime minister that her ship was heading for the rocks. Recent polls indicate that if a national election were held now, the new center coalition would win more than 40 percent of the vote, enough to form a government.

But elections are not going to be held now. They are probably three years off. That gives Mrs. Thatcher time to tinker with the economy a bit more, and if that proves fruitless, to consider a dramatic shift in course. It gives the Laborites an opportunity to opt for the center by picking Denis Healey instead of Mr. Benn as their deputy leader. If Britain's economy continues to falter, a moderate Labor Party might have more chance of winning a general election than a left-leaning party advocating wholesale nationalizations, dropping out of NATO and unilateral disarmament. If Mr. Healey should emerge as the party leader by the next election, it is not clear how significantly Labor policies would differ from those of the Social Democrats.

As yet, there is no Social Democratic man-

ifesto or platform. But the outlook of the party's leaders can be broadly characterized. They are free-marketeers with a social conscience. That is to say, they believe in a market economy, but they do not hold dogmatically that the market, itself, is the best instrument for solving the nation's social problems. They stand somewhere on the middle ground between Mrs. Thatcher and French President François Mitterrand, who currently represent the opposite poles of economic policy in the European Community.

The Social Democrats can be expected to hold that Mrs. Thatcher's policies, Reaganomics and the socialism of President Mitterrand do not work. They might also borrow elements from the programs of all three. They are now a major force in British politics, however, and their plans ought not remain vague. The party's two major tasks in the near future should be to carefully cement relations with the Liberals, which could prove more difficult than this week's overwhelmingly favorable Liberal vote for the alliance would suggest; and to draft a program with which they can be identified and on which their candidates can run in by-elections. They are an experienced and creative group of politicians. Perhaps sooner or later they will even come up with a new idea or two to cope with some of Britain's seemingly insoluble problems.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The Pope's Many Audiences

Pope John Paul II declares that it is his church's duty to "call attention to the dignity and rights of those who work." It is conventional to say that a papal encyclical is above politics, but very frequently — and certainly in this case — it is an intensely political document addressed to many different kinds of listeners. Some are in rich countries, particularly the United States. Some are in poor countries. Some are certainly in Poland.

For Americans, there is the passage on the obligations of the rich to the rest of the world. Here in Washington, the administration is currently trying to persuade Congress to cut off the main flow of foreign economic aid through the World Bank on the transparent grounds that the bank does not sufficiently believe in supply-side theories. The pope's encyclical conveys the thought that discontinuing foreign aid is not a morally acceptable way for a very wealthy country to balance its federal budget.

On the interesting subject of working women, the encyclical takes a position that is not far from that held by some feminists. It says that the work of raising families has great value, and that women who are mothers should not be subjected to economic and social pressures to take jobs. Not everyone will join the pope in his suggestion that custom and fashion have swung too far in favor

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bribery, Rainmakers and the Law

The 1977 law forbidding U.S. business to bribe foreign officials has probably saved the United States from embarrassment.

Since the law was passed, there have been none of the once-common revelations of U.S. companies using million-dollar slush funds to pay off foreign officials and win sales. By making such bribery a criminal offense, threatening executives with jail and establishing tough new accounting requirements, the law has changed the way Americans do business abroad and for the better.

Then why is there such a rush to dilute it?

This week, Republicans on the Senate Banking Committee, cheered on by the Reagan administration, will try to finish a bill to do just that. The changes they want would again allow business to bribe officials abroad, as long as they were careful to launder the payments through agents. Accounting standards would be changed, too, to make it easy again for companies to hide questionable payments abroad.

All of this would be done, according to Bill Brock, the president's special trade representative, to clean up ambiguities in the statute that have needlessly hindered exports.

Concerns about the effect on exports were voiced speculatively when the act was first introduced. And the statute has probably depressed overseas sales to some extent — but that is by no means obvious. For all its recent strength, the dollar has been weak relative to other currencies in the last few years, and thus total exports have increased enormously since the foreign bribery act was passed in 1977. Exports might well have gone up more if the law contained fewer ambiguities. But if so, that's an argument for making it clearer, not weaker. Those who favor dilution have failed to make their case.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 17, 1906

NEW YORK — Builders are taking great interest in the 12-story "skyscraper" rising at 43 West 34th Street, near Herald Square, which will be entirely reinforced with concrete, which costs less than brick, vibrates less and, it is expected, will be fireproof. It will be the tallest structure of the sort in the United States. Another dispatch from New York announces that a report of the Fire Commissioner shows that children may be trusted to play with matches or fire with twice as much safety as smokers. Where only 244 children in Greater New York caused fires by armoring themselves with matches and flame, 404 cigar, cigarette and pipe smokers did the same in dallying with the weed.

Fifty Years Ago

September 17, 1931

NEW YORK — Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, today declared that free scope for the law of supply and demand was the only solution of the business depression. He described methods of "pegging" prices and opposed artificial barriers such as tariff walls, and allocation of imports and exports, discrimination in taxation and embargoes. "Any deliberate perversions of natural markets," he said, "are especially dangerous because they establish arbitrary, deceptive prices that inevitably derange both production and consumption." He deprecated efforts to artificially stabilize wheat, rubber, cotton and tin prices and opposed supporting prices of securities.



You Mean They Could Kill Us Without Wrecking the Kremlin? That's Horrible!

Waldheim: Artist in Alchemy

By Joseph Kraft

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The true function of the United Nations finds expression in the agenda for the General Assembly session that began here on Tuesday. The main topics are boring, bureaucratic versions of items that originally came here as hot political issues.

Deliberately using the word "solidarity," the pope makes it clear that of the many audiences he addresses here the most immediately important is in Poland. His message to the Poles is that they have a fundamental right to form unions, but they've got to go easy. The Polish workers' Solidarity has a firm moral base as a labor union, but not as an opposition party.

The right to strike is legitimate, the pope says. But: "It must not be abused; it must not be abused especially for 'political' purposes." And essential public services must be maintained. John Paul II isn't talking about the U.S. air controllers; he drafted the encyclical in May. He is trying to dissuade the Poles from the kind of explicitly revolutionary general strike that would guarantee Soviet intervention.

In this complex and interesting statement, the pope has tried to speak to all of the working people he has seen on his long journeys through the world. But it is evident that he is thinking first of the Polish workers, and the dangers in which they and their new unions stand.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

activist secretary-general. But the most prominent Third World candidate for the post, Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, does not even command the support of India or Latin America, let alone the Soviet Union and the United States.

Modest View

Mr. Waldheim's modest view of UN capabilities, moreover, is not merely a self-serving argument. Brian Urquhart, a fearless soldier and distinguished international civil servant who has worked at the UN since its inception, has written in the current issue of Foreign Affairs a masterful article marking the 20th anniversary of the death of the most activist secretary-general — Dag Hammarskjöld. Mr.

Urquhart concludes that "conflicting national interest remains an insuperable obstacle to the workings of the instruments of peace, set up in the United Nations Charter 36 years ago."

The stage might be set for a more imaginative and forceful leader at the UN if those conflicts were eased. But they are probably as deeply embedded now as ever.

Indeed, the most important event of the session here ahead centers around the efforts, beginning next Wednesday, of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko to re-establish the elements of a working relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

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Downing St. Letter Causes Row Around Denis Thatcher

The Associated Press

LONDON — Denis Thatcher, the businessman husband of Britain's prime minister, was at the center of a row Thursday over a leaked letter — he wrote from 10 Downing Street urging a Cabinet minister to permit a real estate development in a scenic site in Wales.

The Times of London reproduced what it said was the letter on its front page and reported that an official inquiry was likely into Denis Thatcher's "involvement in a controversial housing development."

Mr. Thatcher, who holds no government post, wrote in the letter last December that he was a consultant to Housing Development and Construction Ltd., which had been refused permission by local authorities to build a model and 63 houses at Ty Canol in Snowdonia National Park, North Wales.

The site is near Harlech Castle, and local residents said construction there would obstruct the view of the Snowdon mountain range. The project was later approved by the government over their objections.

Officials of the Welsh Office, a government department in Cardiff, said the letter was missing from their files and appeared to have been stolen from a mail trolley in the building.

The letter, on the stationery of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's official residence, was sent to Nicholas Edwards, secretary of state for Wales, complaining of an 11-month delay in setting up an appeal against the refusal of the project.

'Appealed'

"The cost of these prodigious delays to the Construction and Building Industry is enormous; in this particular case hundreds of thousands of pounds have been locked into an unproductive asset," the typed letter said. It was addressed, "Dear Nick," and

Slovak Catechist Faces Trial, Emigré Report

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Günter Matz Rom, a Slovak plumber, will go on trial in Bratislava on Friday for giving religious instruction to a group of young gypsies, the Vienna daily *Die Presse* reported Thursday. It quoted Slovak emigre sources as saying that Mr. Rom, 37, is believed to belong to the Salesian congregation, a Roman Catholic religious order banned in Czechoslovakia.

The sources said he was charged with resisting state control over the church. The Supreme Court ruled in August that religious activity without official permission is punishable under Czechoslovak law.

U.K. Study Finds Working Women Are Healthier than Stay-at-Home

The Associated Press

LONDON — Women who go out to work are healthier than those who stay at home, scientists reported Thursday.

They found that the group with the highest rate of depression is working-class women at home with their children. If a woman from this group goes out to work, the risk of depression is reduced, possibly because a job gives her self-esteem, friends, interest and money.

The findings, based on a community study in London, appeared in the weekly *New Scientist*. Professor George Brown of London's Bedford College found four factors producing the worst depression among women: loss of own mother before age 11, the absence of a close male friend and confidant — husband or otherwise; the presence of three children under age 14; and the lack of part-time job.

The magazine also said that while it has long been known that women are considerably stronger against death and disease than men, studies by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York show that women executives live considerably longer than average women.

The only exceptions were entertainers and journalists.

The company studies women listed in the 1964-65 edition of "Who's Who in America," the first edition to have enough women for a statistically valid sample, the magazine said.

Survey Shows French Favor Guillotine as Debate Starts

Reuters

PARIS — On the eve of a parliamentary vote to abolish the death penalty, a poll was published Thursday indicating that most Frenchmen are in favor of retaining the guillotine.

Sixty-two percent of those questioned by the conservative newspaper *Le Figaro* said they were against abolition, while 33 percent said they were in favor.

President Francois Mitterrand

made an election pledge not to send any prisoners to their death. He has the ultimate power of pardon in France, and one of his first acts after taking office was to reprieve Philippe Maurice, a 25-year-old convicted of killing a policeman.

His Socialist government has proposed a bill to abolish the guillotine, which was established in France during the Revolution. The bill is considered almost certain to be passed Friday by the National Assembly, where the Socialists have an absolute majority. It could be delayed by the Senate, but members of the upper house have no power to reject legislation.

Leftists Divided

The Figaro poll, however, showed Socialist and Communist voters divided on abolition. Fifty-nine percent of the Socialists questioned favored keeping the death penalty and 38 percent were against. Of the Communists, 50 percent were for keeping it and 45 percent against.

The federal grand jury is studying allegations that Cardinal Cody enriched his stepcousin and longtime friend, Helen Dolan Wilson, by improperly diverting to her tax-exempt funds that belonged to the church.

Juan Carlos Will Visit U.S.

United Press International

WASHINGTON — King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia will pay a state visit to Washington on Oct. 13, the White House has announced. The king and queen also are to visit several Western U.S. areas that were colonized by Spain.

for a thorough investigation of the charges against Cardinal Cody because "we love the church enough to see the truth abide." In Washington on Tuesday, Archbishop John R. Roach, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, urged a "speedy and just resolution" of the case.

A federal grand jury is studying allegations that Cardinal Cody enriched his stepcousin and longtime friend, Helen Dolan Wilson, by improperly diverting to her tax-exempt funds that belonged to the church.

The National Coalition of American Nuns, a Roman Catholic organization based in Chicago, is the first organized demonstration by any church-related group here to lend public support to Cardinal Cody, who is the subject of an investigation by the U.S. attorney's office here. The tribute to the cardinal has been scheduled for the city's International Amphitheater, which seats about 12,000 people.

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Geoffrey Parsons Jr. Dies; Former Editor Of European Edition of Herald Tribune

Los Angeles Times Service

PARIS — Geoffrey Parsons Jr., 73, editor of the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune (now the International Herald Tribune) from 1944 to 1950 and retired European vice president of Northrop Aircraft, died Thursday of a heart attack at his home in Benisa, Spain.

Mr. Parsons also served as chief press officer and director of information of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from 1950 to 1957 under NATO's first secretary-general.

OBITUARY

York Herald Tribune for more than 30 years, Mr. Parsons was born July 3, 1908, in New York City. His early schooling included a year in France, and he graduated from Harvard University in 1931. He began his career in journalism on The Boston Globe in 1931

and was hired by the Herald Tribune as its Chicago correspondent in 1936. In this assignment, he covered a wave of strikes in the steel and automobile industries that marked the coming of age of the U.S. labor movement.

He was sent abroad as a war correspondent in 1940, and then became London bureau chief for the Herald Tribune in 1943. With the liberation of France, he was transferred to Paris to reopen the paper's European edition, which was founded in 1887 but closed down when the Germans occupied Paris in 1940.

The presses in the old Herald Tribune building on the Rue de Berri rolled again on Dec. 14, 1944, with Mr. Parsons as the paper's editor. He drew a wealth of postwar talent to the Herald Tribune's pages, including Art Buchwald, whom he hired and started on his career as a columnist.

When the permanent North Atlantic Treaty Organization came into being, he was asked by Lord Ismay, an old friend from wartime days in London, to take over as chief spokesman. At the time, NATO was headquartered in London; it moved to Paris in 1952.

After seven years with NATO, Mr. Parsons joined Northrop Aircraft of California as its European representative, rising to a vice presidency in the company. He retired in 1978.

In 1946, he married Dorothy Blackman Tariere, an American whose French husband had been killed during the war while flying with the French Air Force. She had remained in France during the Occupation. For more than 30 years, their apartment on the Ile St. Louis was one of the social cen-

ters of Paris, as they entertained a wide circle of friends from journalism, government, politics and the diplomatic and business world.

He is also survived by a son, Geoffrey, and three grandchildren. Mr. Parsons underwent open heart surgery two years ago.



Geoffrey Parsons Jr.

UN President Is Master of Inner Diplomacy

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. —

Ismat Kittani, a sophisticated practitioner of the convoluted diplomacy at the United Nations, grew up as a barefoot boy in a Kurdish mountain village in western Iraq. He never saw an electric light until he was 12 and recalls that he was awed by his visits as a child to Baghdad.

Today, the General Assembly's new president is a moon-faced 52-year-old diplomat with a reputation for a suave manner in dress and politics. His victory was not only because of the luck of the draw. The drawing of lots was resorted to after two rounds of secret balloting failed to give either Mr. Kittani or his chief rival, Khaledi Mohammed Kaiser of Bangladesh, a simple majority.

The fact that Mr. Kittani gained as many votes, 73, as Mr. Kaiser was a triumph of individual labor over long odds. Mr. Kittani had to overcome the handicap of representing a nation that last year invaded its neighbor Iran and still regards itself at war with Israel.

Mr. Kittani, basking in his ever-present worry beads, accomplished the task with his customary adroitness. He urged the delegates he met in the corridors, at offices and over meals to vote for Mr. Kittani of United Nations rather than Mr. Kittani of Iraq. In 25 years around the glass and concrete complex, he had picked up many chips to cash in.

Was Urged to Study

His father farmed an unyielding plot near their home village of Amadiya. "We were simply poor," Mr. Kittani recalled Tuesday. But his family urged its sons to study — the Koran to learn Arabic, and English, the language of Iraq's foreign rulers.

At 17, Mr. Kittani was awarded one of 300 scholarships available to Iraqi youths for study abroad. He chose to go to the United States rather than Britain because, in those early postwar years, "conditions were better in America."

The General Assembly's new leader, who sometimes muses about retiring in Geneva, enjoys creature comforts.

An older brother, studying for a doctorate at the University of California, advised Mr. Kittani to pick a small school, and he chose Knox College in Galesburg, Ill.

Mr. Kittani studied English and taught it in high school after he returned to Iraq. But he had been a "voracious reader of newspapers, always interested in what was going on in the world," and soon joined Iraq's foreign service.

There, he won an essay contest sponsored by the UN that earned him a month at the New York headquarters. He was fascinated by both the city and the organization and arranged his subsequent career to have only one other foreign posting, in Cairo.

After seven years with the Iraqi delegation to the UN, the last three as mission chief, Mr. Kittani joined the Secretariat, the organization's bureaucracy, where he worked his way up to assistant secretary-general.

Later, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim chose Mr. Kittani to head his private office. There, he built a web of friendships that paid off in Tuesday's election.

Warfare

the Vietnamese Army has used poisonous chemicals in Cambodia.

On Wednesday, the army accused the Vietnamese of using chemical weapons but gave no details. On Thursday, a military spokesman said that traces of cyanide, a chemical used in nerve gas, were found in April on samples taken in a border area.

He quoted Cambodian refugees as saying that unidentified nerve gas fired by the Vietnamese had contaminated water in western Cambodia, causing temporary illness to victims.

The U.S. State Department said Monday had compelling evidence that Soviet-backed forces in Cambodia, Laos and Afghanistan were using poisons called mycotoxins that cause vomiting, bloody diarrhea, blisters and eventual death. Vietnam and the Soviet Union have denied the charges.

Russia Fails to Prevent UN Probe Into Poison Warfare

By Don Shannon
Los Angeles Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. —

The Soviet Union has defeated in an attempt to bar a group of UN experts from reporting to the General Assembly on U.S. charges that biological weapons are being used in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.

Vladimir Petrovski, the Soviet delegate, called Wednesday for a vote as the assembly's steering committee considered an agenda item. He asked that a U.S. request for a special study of chemical-biological weapons be deleted from this year's program, but his motion was defeated, 18-5. Only Benn, Cuba, Seychelles and the Ukraine opposed Vietnamese military forces.

Mr. Petrovski called the request for a report from Mr. Waldheim an attempt to hook the United Nations up to the recent simultaneous campaign launched by the United States only to divert attention from attempts to prohibit the use of such weapons.

The Soviet Union suffered three other defeats in continuing prepa-

rations for the assembly session. The steering committee disregarded Soviet-bloc protests against including debate on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and on the question of who should represent Cambodia in this year's assembly deliberations. And the nine-member credentials committee voted 5-2, with two abstentions, to accept the credentials of the Pol Pot regime.

There has been speculation that a new campaign against Israel might come this year with the choice of Ismat Kittani of Iraq as the assembly's president, but Mr. Kittani said at a news conference that he knew of "no such initiative."

Thais Claim Proof

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Thailand said Thursday it had evidence from leaf and water samples that

Justice Dept. Aides Assail Superior for Racial Remarks

By Ronald J. Ostrow
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Most lawyers in the civil rights division of the Department of Justice have urged Attorney General William French Smith to repudiate a memorandum from the division's No. 2 official, saying it contains slurs against blacks.

A petition signed by 121 of the division's 170 lawyers and made public Wednesday urges Mr. Smith to reject the views of Robert J. D'Agostino, deputy assistant attorney general for civil rights, expressed in a memo on a school-busing discrimination suit against Yonkers, N.Y.

In the July 21 memorandum, Mr. D'Agostino recommended that the department drop the case against Yonkers. He disputed a

government contention in the suit that blacks had been improperly classified as emotionally disturbed.

"Why improperly?" Mr. D'Agostino asked in the memo, which was made public last week by The Washington Post. "Blacks, because of their family, cultural and economic background, are more disruptive in the classroom on the average," he said, and "it seems they would benefit" from programs for the emotionally disturbed.

The petition, also addressed to

William Bradford Reynolds, assistant attorney general for civil rights, was reminiscent of a revolt in 1969 when the Nixon administration tried to slow school desegregation in Mississippi. That protest led to resignations by some lawyers.

Policy Review

A Department of Justice spokesman said Wednesday that Mr. Smith and Mr. Reynolds would have no immediate comment on the petition.

Mr. D'Agostino, 38, a former associate dean of the University of Delaware Law School, worked in President Reagan's 1980 election campaign. He did not return a reporter's calls Wednesday. He has denied that his memo was racist, while saying he understood that some might consider it insensitive.

"It's one of my jobs around here to get people to take fresh looks at things," Mr. D'Agostino said last week. "One of the reasons Ronald Reagan was elected was that people wanted a fresh look at things."

The Yonkers suit is one of three filed in the Carter administration's final months that the present administration is reviewing. Mr. D'Agostino's memorandum, delivered to the suit as the end result of a "mind-set" in the educational area and one of the opening shots in a new attempt to remake America.

U.S. Delegation Condemns Castro After 'Diatribe'

Los Angeles Times Service

HAVANA — Fidel Castro "went far beyond credibility and decency" in deriding the U.S. government as "fascist," the head of the U.S. delegation to a conference of governments here has charged.

"We deeply resent the attack," Sen. Robert T. Stafford, a Vermont Republican, said Wednesday, "and will not forget it."

Delegates from Britain, Canada and West Germany joined in condemning the Cuban leader for using the welcoming speech before the 68th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union as the forum for a virulent political speech.

Calling Mr. Castro's speech Tuesday a "diatribe," Sen. Stafford drew applause from delegates to the 100-nation conference of legislators. He denied charges that the United States was using germ warfare against Cuba.

Mr. Castro's speech also attacked Britain for its role in Northern Ireland. John Page, a member of the British Parliament, said: "When he [Mr. Castro] turned his bombardment on the United States and other countries, he overstepped the mark."

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

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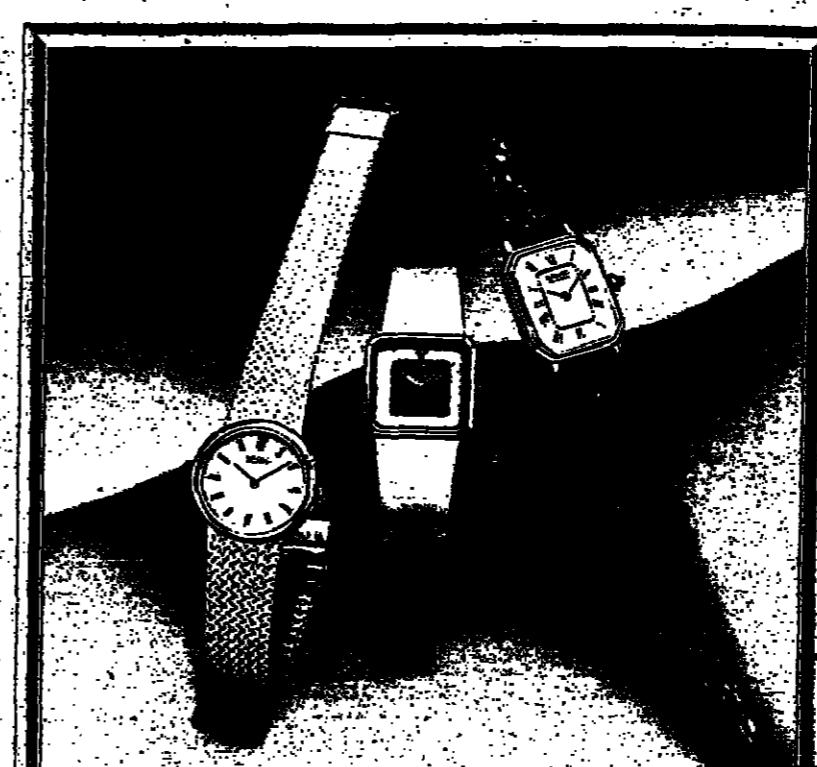
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Apparel

Paris Hatter Keeps Headlock on Custom Chapeaux

By Richard M. Evans

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — How can you tell a grand old hat from one of today's machine-made reproductions?

Jean-Pierre Motsch, proprietor of what he believes is the only custom men's and women's hat shop left in Paris, says it is quite simple.

"Fold it up and carry it in your pocket for a couple of hours. If it doesn't go back into proper shape when you put it on your head then it's not a quality product." It is an experiment he does not recommend trying with many hats but his own. For quality is what Motsch et Fils, hatters in Avenue George V, have been selling for three generations, since 1887.

Windows along the street display all kinds of hats; inside, the shop is all sunlight and rich woodwork. You can try on everything from a morning to a Basque beret. There are 4,000 hats in stock, all handmade. Enough to create any personal image.

"The world of hats, like the world of fashion in general," Motsch said in the well-dusted but warm antiquity of his shop, "is a world of myths." Foremost among these, he said, is the myth of occasion.

"If you find a hat that looks good on you there isn't any reason you can't wear it everywhere. Fashion is remake every day. It is largely a matter of mood." Another myth, according to Motsch, is that of English quality. Higher priced felt hats are made better in



Little has changed since Ernest Motsch opened his store in 1887.

France because the material is dyed by boiling before it is cut into patterns, he asserted, insuring that it will not streak when wet or fade with age. Motsch also believes that you get more for your money in France than in London, where "prices are going up very quickly and quality is on the decline."

The family enterprise began in the early 1870s when the grandfather of the present owner moved to Paris after Germany annexed his native Alsace. Ernest Motsch ran a cobbler's establishment in a working-class neighborhood before going into hatters. Aiming for a select clientele, he set up his *chapellerie* at what was then 42 Avenue de

Alma (now Avenue George V), a chic residential neighborhood. Surrounded by the town houses of the old bourgeoisie, it was the first shop on the street. Among the wealthy, hats were essential accoutrements for balls, weddings and the theater. The Motsch name caught on. A hat factory was improvised in the back of the shop, producing a quality product, although in those days the price was a bit high at 20 to 30 francs a hat.

By the turn of the century, grandfather Motsch had 25 full-time employees. Ernest's son, Charles, inherited the business and directed it throughout the "golden age" of

Wide Range of Styles

At Motsch, handmade men's hats, both French and English, are stocked in a wide range of styles, colors and sizes, at prices ranging from 130 to 500 francs. Accessories on hand include umbrellas, canes, fine gloves of Millau leather, silk ties.

"Women's hats are more complicated," said Edwige Bassier, a designer employed by Motsch, "because they are different all the time. There aren't a handful of classic styles, like there are for men, that never change." Bassier designs and makes all the special order custom hats, a job that once took six workers. She thinks that today's longer hair has hurt both men's and women's hatters. "It's harder to wear a hat if you have long hair. You can look ridiculous."

Trend to Wider Brims

Today's trend, for men and women, is toward wider brims. A lot of young men are taking up hats because they like what they see in the old films," Motsch explained. The Borsalino is particularly in vogue, a sleek wide-brimmed hat like the one Jean-Paul Belmondo wore in "Breathless."

But some who wants a cheap hat for the odd occasion can buy it for half Motsch's price in a department store.

"When a social necessity becomes only a bit of costume, quality is no longer important," Motsch remarked. "People are content with cheap hats because they don't have anything of quality to compare them with. It is impossible to explain to a young person how important and creative hats used to be."

Opera in Italy

By William Weaver

International Herald Tribune

PESARO, Italy — The second Rossini opera festival here, now nearing its conclusion, is unusual in various ways, chiefly because it is inspired by scholars. In collaboration with municipal and regional authorities, the festival is sponsored by the Fondazione Giacacchino Rossini, an organization that fosters Rossini scholarship and, in particular, is responsible for the vast program of the Rossini critical edition now in progress.

Thus the production of "La Donna del Lago," which opened Wednesday night, was not just a gala revival of this rare work; it was also the premiere of the critical edition, still on the presses, prepared after painstaking research by the U.S. scholar H. Colin Slim. Thus the opera has been restored to its pristine, individual beauty and all the romantic elegance of the score, written in Naples in 1819, when Rossini was at the height of his powers and fame — can emerge in its subtle clarity.

Last year, Pesaro — the composer's birthplace — reopened the splendid, carefully restored Teatro Rossini, and it has proved an ideal house for the composer's operas — large enough to allow sumptuous sets, but not so large as to crush the work. For "La Donna del Lago" the Milanese architect Gae Aulenti designed some splendid beaming crags to frame the Scottish tale, whose principals wore, for the most part, simple but appropriate costumes. She also

moved them, and the chorus, easily and naturally. Only occasionally the lighting seemed capricious, hiding the singers' faces when their expressions would have been interesting to see.

Musically, the great curiosity of the evening was the debut of the pianist Maurizio Pollini, making his debut as an opera conductor. To be blunt, he has a long way to go. He thumped and slogged his way through the score, more concerned with a fast pace and superficial effects than in molding a drama. His wondrous keyboard gift for nuance and understatement was nowhere in evidence. Still, the young Chamber Orchestra of Europe — especially the all-important woodwinds — played well for him and the British Choir Abroad, though their Italian was unintelligible, sang sensitively and allowed the impact of Rossini's vigorous choruses to be felt.

Of the soloists, Lella Cuberti stood out as Elena, sweet, unaffected and musical. The mezzo soprano, Martina Dupuy, in the trouser role of Malcolm, seemed ill at ease and vocally bland. The tenor, Philip Langridge and David Kuebler, illustrated the difficulties of Rossini's vocal writing in different ways. Langridge tried to solve his problems by crooning, Kuebler by shouting. Neither solution worked. The baritone Luigi de Corato, as Douglas, was faced with fewer vocal traps, and he did a good job. Finally, it was the music itself — a long, endlessly fascinating flow of invention — that triumphed and made this final offering of the festival a warm success.

Rossini's 'La Donna del Lago' Is Revived

Opera in Italy

By William Weaver

International Herald Tribune

PESARO, Italy — The second Rossini opera festival here, now nearing its conclusion, is unusual in various ways, chiefly because it is inspired by scholars. In collaboration with municipal and regional authorities, the festival is sponsored by the Fondazione Giacacchino Rossini, an organization that fosters Rossini scholarship and, in particular, is responsible for the vast program of the Rossini critical edition now in progress.

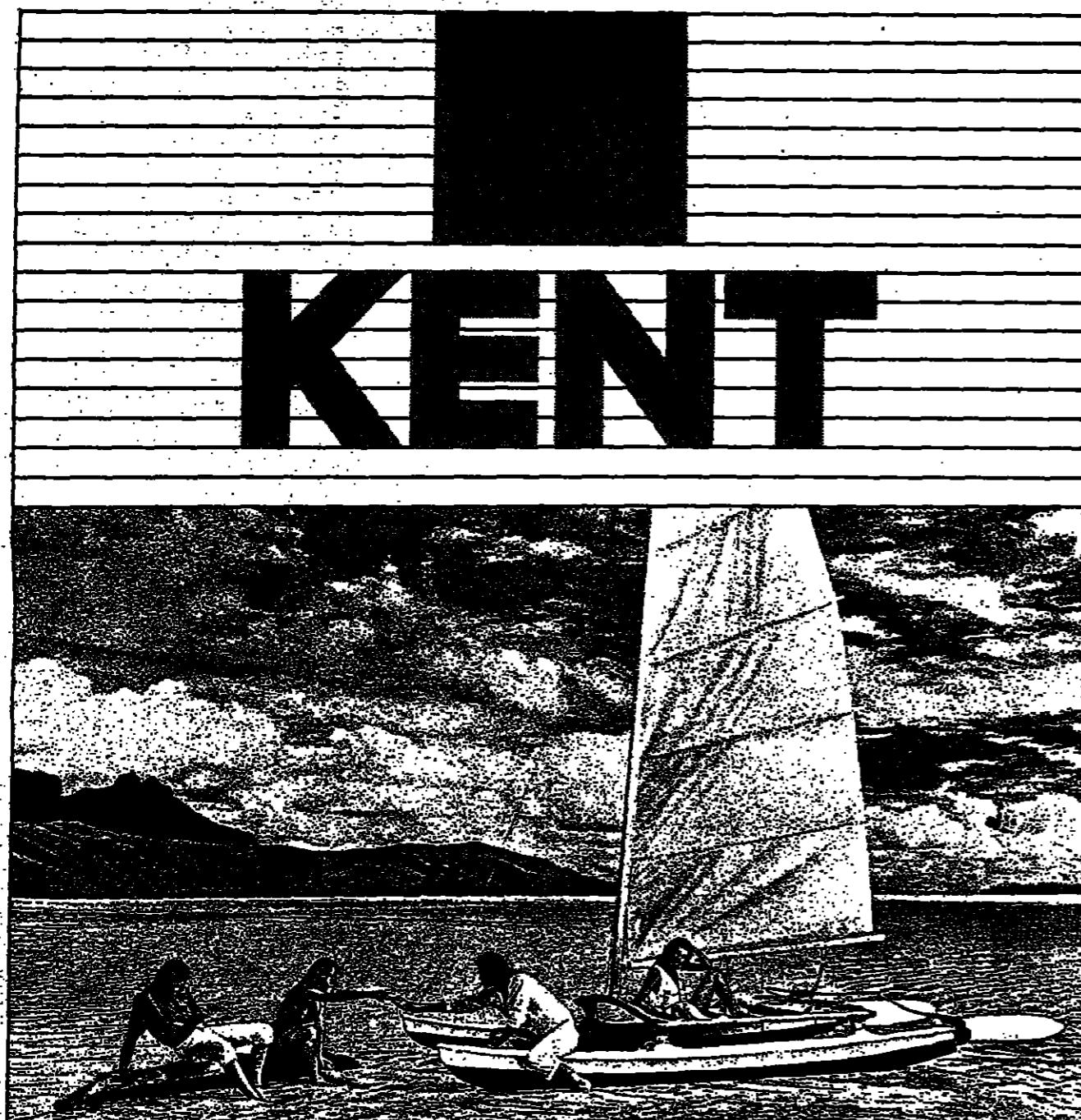
Thus the production of "La Donna del Lago," which opened Wednesday night, was not just a gala revival of this rare work; it was also the premiere of the critical edition, still on the presses, prepared after painstaking research by the U.S. scholar H. Colin Slim. Thus the opera has been restored to its pristine, individual beauty and all the romantic elegance of the score, written in Naples in 1819, when Rossini was at the height of his powers and fame — can emerge in its subtle clarity.

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Pop Music

Rolling Stones, Pushing 40, Keep on Rocking Along

By Robert Palmer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In Bridgehampton, Mass., where the Rolling Stones are rehearsing for their first tour anywhere since 1973, a church has put up a hand-painted sign that is visible from the highway. It says "God Speed to the Rolling Stones." "God Speed" to the rock 'n' roll band that wrote and recorded "Sympathy for the Devil," was involved in some of the most heavily publicized drug arrests of the '60s and '70s, and has always seemed to stand for rebellion and anarchy? Next year the Rolling Stones will be celebrating their 20th anniversary as a band. Can it be that rock's bad boys have become respectable?

On a recent night, the Rolling Stones, assorted children and a few girlfriends gathered in the game room at the studio where they have been staying and working. An assistant had color slides from a photo session and they had to decide which to use for a poster. So they sprawled on a ring of couches, laughing at shots that showed Mick Jagger mugging or Keith Richards hitching up his trousers, boozing when the faces looked glum or distracted or silly. When a photograph that pleased them flashed on they would applaud and shout like children at a party. Only the close-ups, which showed lined faces and flecks of gray hair, reminded one that these were men pushing 40. There did not seem to be much world-weariness in their attitudes. "All we need now is an audience," Richards crowed confidently as the band trooped upstairs to their rehearsal hall. "Yeah," the guitarist Ron Wood responded, "there's life in the old horse yet."

Tour Is Selling Out

There's life, all right; the Stones themselves seem surprised. The largest stadiums on their three-month tour, which begins Sept. 25 at Philadelphia's John F. Kennedy Stadium, were sold out in a day or two. Many additional concerts have hastily been added to the schedule. A "secret" warm-up concert for 300 free-ticker holders the other day brought out 4,000 fans and the not police.

"Tattoo You," their new album, has been generating exceptionally enthusiastic reviews. It entered the nation's album best-seller charts last week at No. 5, then shot to No. 1 this week. At a time when record sales remain in a slump and the rock concert business seems sluggish, the Rolling Stones are giving the entire music industry a shot in the arm.

Despite their reputation for high and dangerous living, not always unjustified, the Rolling Stones are first and foremost



Mick Jagger: "I guess you could call it maturity."

why we don't enclose a lyric sheet. The words should be heard in the context of the music; that way the attitude and the emotions come through. And the attitude is — whatever you want to call it. I guess you could call it maturity."

If anything, the Stones are sticking together more tightly than before. Their commitment is symbolized by Wood's decision to leave Los Angeles and relocate in New York City. "Mick and Keith are both in New York most of the time," he said, "and it's the easiest place for Charlie and Bill, who live in England and France, to commute to. This way I can be closer to the boys, and the move is also a kind of gesture, to let them know that I'm not out there trying to be a solo artist. I do have a new solo album that's just coming out, but my first loyalty is to the Stones. And I'll tell you, it really feels good being back together playing. It feels like I'm home again; there's a sigh of relief that everything's the same as we left it, and getting better."

Living Up to the Past

Many journalists have wondered how the Stones can live up to their own past performances, much less get better. It has been suggested that they are "too old to rock 'n' roll." "That's rubbish," Jagger insisted. "I'm sure we'll be carrying on for years; it's quite easy to. People think that because you're white and it's rock 'n' roll, somehow it's different. But all the performers that I love and admire, who are mostly black, went on until they literally died. Sometimes they weren't very healthy dying, but a lot of them had health problems that I'm not going to have because I'm well now."

Jagger

has been with model

Jeri

Hall, his current girlfriend, for several years now, and the two seem to be genuinely close. But he snorted at the suggestion that he was mellowing, and that the Rolling Stones were becoming more mature.

Richards agreed. "Everybody's still up for it, for touring and recording," he said. "And every band needs to tour. It makes writing and recording the songs easier to have the band in shape; it makes everything a lot easier. We always record in the studio with the whole band playing, and people from some groups who come by can't believe anyone still records like that, but the Stones have to play together. That particular groove that we get comes down to the rapport of everybody playing together in a small room."

But Richards has apparently kicked his habit, and he also separated from Anita Pallenberg, his companion of many years. He looks strong and robust, has been running to stay in shape, and now exudes a soft-spoken but unmistakable authority that is a far cry from the rambling, intoxicating discourses of earlier times.

The change is most apparent in the way Richards carries himself. As the group's lead guitarist, he has always been the musical center, the player who inspired the first-rate rhythm team of Wyman and Watts to work tightly together. But Richards seemed to be at a low point in 1977, when he was arrested in Toronto for allegedly possessing heroin. His drug addiction, long a subject for discussion in the rock press, became public knowledge.

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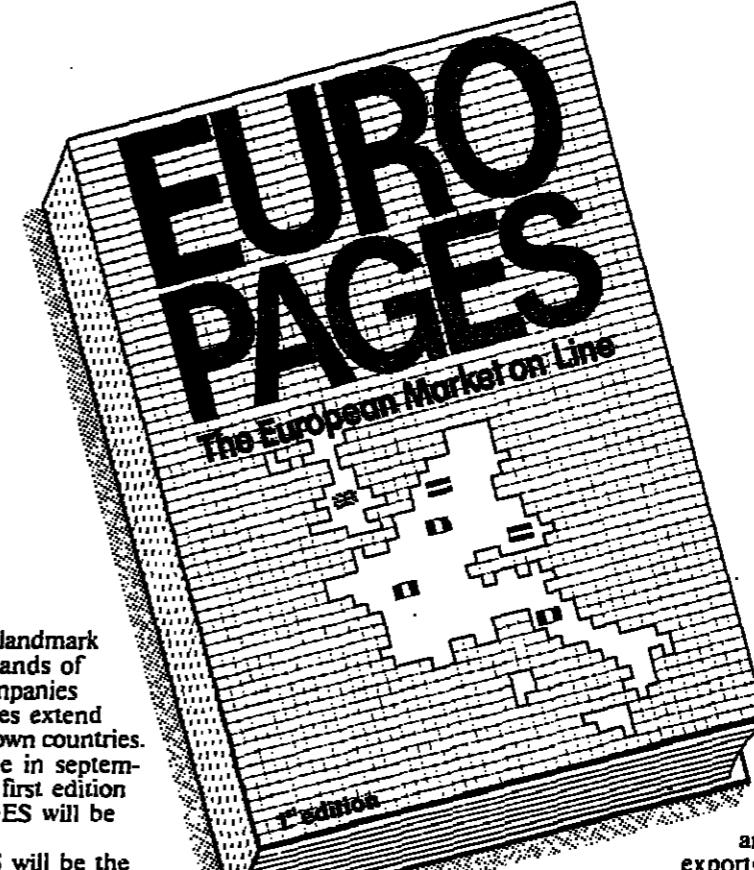
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1982

European Business to have its own Passport.



1982 will be a landmark for the thousands of European companies whose activities extend beyond their own countries. Why? Because in September 1982, the first edition of EUROPAGES will be published.

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Silver Prices Plunge as U.S. Sets Sale of Stocks

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The General Services Administration said Thursday it will offer for sale 125 million ounces of stockpiled silver each week, beginning soon after Oct. 1.

The news quickly sent silver prices into a tailspin.

John Babey, acting deputy assistant GSA commissioner, said that plans call for the silver to be offered through competitive sealed bidding.

Mr. Babey made the comments after a House Armed Services Committee went into executive session to consider the controversial silver disposal plan.

During the open part of the hearing, GSA Commissioner Roy Markon said the agency's plans would offer the sales each week, and

that the minimum bid will be for 3,000 ounces of silver.

On the Commodity Exchange in New York Thursday, silver futures dropped by their 50-cent limit, with the free-trading spot September price plummeting 55.8 cents an ounce to \$10.40 an ounce.

Dealers said the sell-off was sparked solely by the news of the GSA plans. Floor brokers said Commission House selling flooded the marketplace, as outsiders reacted to the news.

Most analysts said they were surprised at the market's sharp sell-off on the news, which has been expected for some time by the trade.

In London, spot silver bullion prices were marked sharply lower.

Spot silver was quoted after the announcement at 1,091 cents an ounce after trading

up to 1,105 cents immediately before the news was received, they said. Gold also fell, to around \$456.50 an ounce, from around \$460, they added.

Under legislation approved by the U.S. Congress in July and signed into law last month, GSA is authorized to sell up to 46.5 million ounces of stockpiled silver in fiscal 1982, which begins Oct. 1.

Mr. Markon said the agency plans to sell the amount authorized by law but acknowledged that it is possible GSA will not sell the total amount authorized.

"If the bids are too low, it is possible that we will not sell silver for that week," he said.

He said GSA will evaluate the bids received each week and compare them with the market price for silver on that date.

If the bids contain what Mr. Markon called an "adequate price," the silver will be sold.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Prices on Wall Street

Mesa Files Counterclaim Against Cities Service

Reuters

AMARILLO, Texas — Mesa Petroleum is seeking damages totaling more than \$1.3 billion in a counterclaim filed in federal court against Cities Service and its chief executive officer, Charles J. Waidehlich. Cities Service had no comment on the counterclaim, a spokesman said.

Mesa said Thursday that the counterclaim, filed in Tulsa, Okla., alleges that Cities Service and Mr. Waidehlich violated U.S. securities laws and Oklahoma common law by coercing investors into withdrawing from discussions with Mesa on a possible offer to acquire control or a substantial equity interest in Cities Service, and that Cities Service filed suit against Mesa without reasonable basis.

International Harvester to Make Ford Engines

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Harvester, which has been beset by heavy losses and has made sharp cutbacks in its staff and operations, has announced the signing of a five-year, \$500-million agreement to supply Ford with a 6.9-liter diesel engine.

The company said it would begin making the engine, which would be used by Ford in its 1983 model heavy-duty pickup trucks and vans, at its Indianapolis plant next summer, with full-scale output later next year. International Harvester said it would invest about \$35 million in tooling and equipment in the next year.

FCC Says AT&T Must Change Satellite-TV Plan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has ruled that the manner in which the American Telephone & Telegraph proposed to enter the satellite-television transmission business was unlawful. But, by a unanimous vote, the FCC also ruled that AT&T could perfect its proposal with one major change, and then could offer the service on seven days' notice.

The commission ruled that AT&T's plan for offering the use of its satellites to television networks would be acceptable if AT&T changed the conditions under which it offered part-time satellite TV service. An AT&T spokesman said the company would submit a new plan soon.

Geico to Sell Life Insurance Unit to U.K. Group

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Geico has disclosed plans to sell its Government Employees Life Insurance subsidiary to Legal & General Group of London for \$140 million, or \$30.75 a share. Legal & General plans to keep the company's offices in Washington and retain its management and employees, a Geico spokesman said.

Ford Official Projects Higher 1982 Car Sales

Reuters

SOUTHFIELD, Mich. — Ford expects its 1982 model year car sales to reach 1.9 million cars, compared with 1.5 million to 1.6 million for 1981, Philip E. Benton Jr., vice president of sales, said Thursday at a news conference introducing Ford's new cars. He said the company projects industry sales to reach 10 million cars, up from about 9 million this year. Officials said Ford expects to sell just under 1 million trucks in 1982.

Citicorp Treasurer Stripped of Many Duties

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Donald S. Howard, executive vice president, chief financial officer and treasurer of Citicorp, has been stripped of much of his power, a Citicorp spokesman has confirmed.

Rumors were circulating in banking circles that Mr. Howard, who has been with Citicorp for 23 years, had been dismissed because of poor investment decisions. But Edward C. Palmer, chairman of the executive committee, said that Mr. Howard, 52, would retain responsibility for raising long- and medium-term funds, and for investor relations.

A spokesman confirmed that Mr. Howard had been relieved of responsibility for Citicorp's foreign exchange and short-term money market operations. Michael A. Callen, 41, a senior vice president, has been called back from Citicorp's Saudi American Bank affiliate to take over those responsibilities.

Sony Says Decline of Yen Brought Profits Down 12%

Reuters

TOKYO — A heavy foreign exchange loss resulting from the fall of the yen against the dollar caused a 12.3 percent decline in the profits reported Thursday by Sony, one of Japan's major exporters.

The company said that in the nine months, sales shot up almost

totalled \$22.6 billion and accounted for 69.5 percent of total sales.

The yen weakened from 206 against the dollar on Jan. 1 to a low of 246 early last month as high U.S. interest rates attracted investors, but it has since recovered to 226.

Sony, more than 47 percent foreign owned, said profits for most of the current business year to Oct. 31 may also be down from the previous year. Its profits increased about 280 percent in the year ended last Oct. 31.

Sony said it expects consolidated sales for the year ending Oct. 31 to total about \$43 billion, compared with \$42.3 billion last year. Net income last year was \$325.3 million.

Tape-recorder sales increased more than 40 percent, Sony said, as did sales of video-tape recorders, of which the company expects production next year to double to 3 million units.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 17, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Country	Per	U.S.	Country	Per	U.S.	Country	Per	U.S.	Country	Per	U.S.
Amsterdam	2.52	4.674	110.97	44.64	5.218	B.F.R.	0.752	128.95	55.08	5.145	1.00
Brussels (10)	37.29	45.28	14,382.8	6.88	2,323.7	14,775.3	1.725	11,045	5.193	1.00	
Premier	4.21	41.65	—	41.65	1.973	90.25	1.165	12.20	1.165	1.00	
London (5)	1.845	4.973	11,045.7	21,045.8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12.215	1.00	
Milan	1.822	2.237	—	—	—	161.40	30.925	59.30	160.82	1.00	
New York	1.882	1.823	—	0.8317	0.8658	—	0.2655	0.205	—	0.2655	1.00
Paris	5.455	10.182	239.84	—	4.74	216.88	14.66	279.62	70.29	—	1.00
Zurich	1.947	3.599	15,673	36.82	0.1488	77.15	5.23	22.99	—	—	1.00
ECU	1.921	3.602	2,614	5.923	1.2579	2,703	40.6281	2,1362	7.018	—	1.00

Dollar Values

Country	Per	U.S.	Country	Per	U.S.	Country	Per	U.S.	
1,1535 Australia \$	0.607	0.674	Interest stated	12.16	14.64	1,045	0.732	128.95	55.08
0.6205 Australia \$	0.607	0.674	Interest stated	12.16	14.64	1,045	0.732	128.95	55.08
0.6240 Belgium Fr. Franc	40.39	3.588	Korean other	0.2026	0.2015	1.00	0.010	1.00	1.00
0.2190 Canada \$	1.207	0.4228	Malta, riserb. 1980	3.269	0.3701	1.00	0.010	1.00	1.00
0.1291 Denmark kr.	7.1225	0.1723	New. Ireland	0.2026	0.2015	1.00	0.010	1.00	1.00
0.2367 Finland Mark	0.2367	0.2367	Interest stated	12.16	14.64	1,045	0.732	128.95	55.08
0.1779 Great Britain £	5.598	0.1617	Port. accnts	0.2779	0.2648	1.00	0.010	1.00	1.00
0.1667 Hong Kong \$	5.598	0.2994	Swed. Krone	0.2749	0.2722	U.S.E. dollars	2.275	—	—
1.0000 Israel £	0.6268	0.6719	S.D.R.	1.1402	—	—	—	—	—

StarRate: 1.1541 Irish £.

(*) Commercial franc. (**) Argentine peso to buy one peso. (**) Units of 1,000.

EEC Members Agree to Increase Interest Rates on Export Credits

By Philip Stephens

Reuters

BRUSSELS — EEC members are prepared to raise their export credit interest rates in the hope of averting a threatened trans-Atlantic credit war, diplomats sources said Thursday.

The joint negotiating stance,

reached at a meeting of EEC

finance ministers, will be presented at talks next month in Paris when 22 industrial nations attempt to determine a new range of minimum interest rates for such credits.

Ministers refused to comment on the increases the EEC is now prepared to accept in the face of strong U.S. pressure for a substantial rise, but diplomatic sources said the ministers agreed on increases of 2 to 2.5 percentage points.

The ministers also reached a compromise on the contentious issue of export credits that include an aid component as an added sweetener to importers, the sources said.

Thursday's accord followed a decision by France to back down from the hard line it adopted last year, when the previous French government rejected any increase of more than 1 percent, the sources said.

Washington then threatened to use its financial muscle in a credit war if the EEC refused to budge from this position.

Present interest rates operated by EEC countries range from 7.5 percent to 15 percent to the poorest nations, to 8 percent for more developed countries and 8.5 percent for relatively rich countries for loans spread over two to five years.

If Thursday's proposals were ac-

cepted next month these would be raised by 2, 2.25 and 2.5 percent respectively, the sources said. For credits of over five years there would be similar increases in a range from 7.75 to 8.75 percent, they added.

The United States has been

pressing for more substantial in-

creases to bring the rates more in

line with market rates, often more

than 15 percent, but diplomats

here said they hoped the EEC position would allow a compromise.

France, in particular, is anxious about the impact of too large an increase on poor countries' economies and on North-South relations, they said.

The department also reported

Thursday that Americans' personal income kept growing strongly in August — rising 1.1 percent — and that they kept spending the extra money.

Personal income gained \$26.9

billion in August to a seasonally ad-

Observer

Moseying Around The Amber Waves

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — We went to the N country and acquired 17 acres of farmland. My respect for farmers has been increasing ever since.

"What are you planning to grow on that land?" an official person inquired at the time of the transaction. "Chickens," I said, without knowing why. A few days earlier in Manhattan I had been walking and saw a man washing a plucked chicken in a drinking fountain. This had left a powerful impression. It seemed like something you could build a musical comedy on, and I had chickens on the mind, though actually I haven't the foggiest idea of how to grow chickens.



Baker

"Chickens aren't grown on 17 acres anymore," said the official person. "Nowadays chickens are manufactured in chicken factories."

I must have looked too stunned to go on because my interrogator glanced up impatiently and said, "I'll put down the," and filled in the blank where the crop was to be specified.

Frederick to survey my domain. I strolled over the field envisioning amber waves of hay rippling in the summer breeze. The neighboring farmers moseyed over to pass the time of day.

After neighborly greetings he asked, "What kind of crop you thinking of putting in?"

"Hay," I said. "This time next summer this whole field will be rippling with amber waves of hay."

"You want amber waves, you'd better put in wheat," he said. "With wheat you get those amber waves of grain. With hay, about all you're going to get is grasshoppers."

I suddenly realized I knew absolutely nothing about hay, except that you have to make it while the sun shines.

If you are the new farmer on the block, this is not the kind of confession you make publicly. It's out of the question to walk around

among the neighbors, even if you're good at moseying, and say, "Tell me a little something about hay."

Not wanting to be the joke of the community, I decided to study up on hay at the library when I got back to town, which I was mighty eager to get back to after talking with the man who had agreed to make livable quarters out of the old cabin on the property.

I had entertained fine rustic fantasies about life in that old cabin, rising at dawn to the rooster's crowing, enjoying an invigorating shower and a robust pot of black coffee before moseying out in my hip boots to start the day's making of the hay.

"How are you planning to get the water for the shower and the coffee?" asked the builder.

"We'll put in one of those tin shower stalls and a sink," I explained.

"So what kind of water are you going to use?"

"Whatever kind of water comes out when we turn on the faucet."

"Look," he said, "we put in the shower, we put in the sink, we turn the faucet, and you know what? No water is going to come out unless you've dug a well and tied into it."

"You mean the water doesn't just come?"

"I never heard of the water just coming," he said. "The well will cost you a pile, but maybe you can save a few thousand by installing a pump that will get water up from a spring, if you've got a spring."

"In New York," I said, "if you want to wash a plucked chicken you just take it to a public park, hold it over a drinking fountain, step on the pedal, and the water just comes."

"Speaking of New York," he said, "you'll have to spring for a bundle to put in a septic field for your sewage."

"You mean, when you flush, the sewage doesn't just go?"

"Not without a septic field. The only thing that just goes down here is money."

I am back in New York, not in defeat, but only to make enough hay to pay for the realization of my dream and to take moseying lessons at Lincoln Center.

New York Times Service

The John Bull, Age 150, Gets a New Puff on Life

By Henry Mitchell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — We rode on a real train. It caught fire briefly and once it came close to derailing, if you want to nippit. But how glorious.

The John Bull is the world's oldest locomotive that still can be made to run, and it gives you a sweet ride at least the equal of the Metroliner and moreover it can be made to run on schedule.

For almost a century the John Bull has sat in the Smithsonian Institution's care (now at the Museum of American History) and until Monday it had not been allowed out on its own power for more than a century.

It was built in England in 1831 and started running madly on the Camden and Amboy line in New Jersey in 1833, though it was superseded by the 1850s as fancier engines came along.

It runs Monday night celebrating its sesquicentennial. Mainly its runs celebrate John H. White Jr.'s pipe dream. He is the Smithsonian's curator of transportation. He has always secretly been on fire to steam up old John Bull, but knew it was impossible.

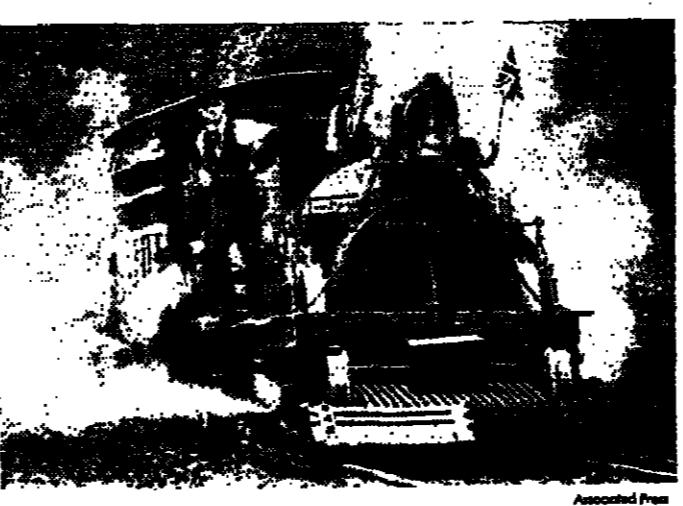
"Why is it impossible?" asked the museum's director, Roger Kennedy.

Two-Year Process

Say no more. White began the two-year process that led to an active run on a real track, with real coal burning in the boiler and the brass bell ringing like mad and all the backed-up rush-hour traffic dropping teeth with astonishment as above the stalled cars the noble old engine puffed and showered sparks and chattered across the steel bridge high above Canal Road.

The old engine was tested in Virginia last fall, way out in the country. It ran through a few towns and everybody turned out to see it. A Smithsonian source said those towns hadn't seen a train for years (thanks to the general collapse of the once-magnificent U.S. rail system) and a lot of people didn't know the John Bull was a museum piece. They just figured the trains were running again.

A member of the press was installed on the tender, presumably to absorb all the sparks from the



Associated Press

The John Bull hits the tracks once more for its anniversary.

Tuesday, with bands playing and balladeers singing and an old telegraph station operating. A fellow made apple cider. A stuck valve delayed the start for an hour and a half but museum staffers banged away at the valve and got it unstuck. The costumed passengers remounted as spectators cheered and snapped pictures of the proud old iron horse racing back and forth at around 15 miles an hour.

White says never again, never again in his lifetime will the old John Bull run. It is, after all, 150 years old and no point testing its old plates to the breaking point.

Monday night they hitched up an 1836 passenger coach to it and filled it up with invited guests. Between the engine and the passenger coach was the tender, a wheeled platform that holds firewood for the boiler and has a great lever sticking up, said to be the "brake." (The old locomotives had no brakes.) Macho engineers wanted to go not to stop. Theoretically if you brake the tender the locomotive stops.

White has written a marvelous small book full of technical notes about the John Bull, but even the layman can learn there that the locomotive came without any brakes. There is also a great oak water butt with a tin cup.

A member of the press was installed on the tender, presumably to absorb all the sparks from the

smokestack. These sparks were very pretty. (The smokestack has been on the engine for a century but it is absurd. It was installed for the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. They thought the original smokestack looked too modern, so they dreamed up the present smokestack, but no train ever ran seriously on its workday schedule with a stack like that.)

Some of these sparks lodged in a crevice of the passenger coach roof. Innocent ladies were inside, peering out at the embers. They did know what was in their water butts and (for the luxuriant and abandoned) cold wine.

The press, responsible as always, declined to scream "fire." There is such a thing as being truthful once too often.

The brakeman, Robert M. Vogen, is one of those learned authorities at the Smithsonian but he was done up in an ancient railroad man's costume and from time to time he leaped from the tender to the coach. He gave the impression he operated the old line to Tombstone and Flagstaff singlehanded.

He possibly hoped nobody would know he was a scholar by following at the Smithsonian. Very rugged, very macho. And a hero. When the fire started he raced for the water butt, dipped out a swig of water, leaped toward the roof of the coach and spat it out. He repeated this hero-

ic process until no trace of smoke remained. All this time the train was running. Thanks to steel nerves of men on the tender no body panicked.

The train got up to about 30 miles an hour. This is a speed sufficient to lift the ears of a bound horizontal if it has its head out the window.

A fellow from the press rang the brass bell coming and going. It is work to run a train. Once a tree branch was spotted on the track. John Stine and John White cried for brakes to be applied at the far end of the coach. Possibly the ringing bell and the hissing steam and the old cast-iron wheels drownded out the message.

"We get no response," said Stine. Later he said "We go no response." Stine is also at the Smithsonian. A man of temperate calmness in an emergency, if you're going to ride around with breakless locomotives Stine is a good man to have. The train stopped just short of the fallen branch. White said it might not have derailed the train. But then again it very well might have. The press did its duty and rang the bell through it all.

Reassuring

This reassured passengers, prevented a stampede and saved many lives, it was thought. But the nation is full of heroes who ask no reward. It is mentioned only to show that ordinary men rise to heights when necessary.

A little coal-oil burned in the train's headlight. Jugglers trotted along the canal lost in wonder. Fuzzy dogs along the canal looked up. Back at Fletcher's Landing there was a tent with little tables and candies. They had orange juice and (for the luxuriant and abandoned) cold wine.

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It is hard to think that after Tuesday the old John Bull will probably never again run free under the sky, merrily catching fire and racing up to fallen branches and amazing rush-hour automobile traffic. But there comes a time to cease the mad rush. There is a pasture-time for all.

PEOPLE: Newly Married Atkins Loses 4th Parole Bid

Susan Atkins, the former Manson family member sentenced to life in prison for her role in the gruesome Tate-Labianca murders in 1969, was denied parole because her crimes "almost defy description." Following a 3½-hour hearing in Chino, Calif., in which Atkins insisted she had lied when she confessed to the killings more than a decade ago, a three-member parole board ruled unanimously for the fourth time that she must remain behind bars. Atkins, 33, tried to win a parole date without the support of her eccentric husband, who vowed before their marriage earlier this month, to spend millions to free her. Donald (Bugsy) Lassiter, 52, the self-styled Texas millionaire who married Atkins in prison Sept. 2, has done nothing to help prepare for her parole hearing, said Robert Moss, her appointed attorney. Lassiter did not attend the session. . . . The head of Florida's criminal appeals division says he knows fear of the electric chair can prevent murders — it kept him from killing a former wife. "I know it's a deterrent to murder," Assistant Attorney General George Georgi said. "I was having a fight with one of my ex-wives, and I found myself choking her, and I saw her eyes start to pop out, and suddenly off to the left, or the right I saw the electric chair. It deterred me." Georgi did not attend the session. . . . Discussing their child disciplining, Atkins said, "She was a wise, and realistic, such a good friend." . . .

"Mother wasn't 'Mommie Dearest,'" two adopted daughters of actress Joan Crawford say in McColl's magazine. The daughters, Cindy and Cindy, both 34, in an interview, disputed the version of childhood as told by Christina Crawford's book, which is being released today in New York as a movie starring Faye Dunaway.

"Mommie Dearest," told of an overbearing and cruel mother who was finanical about discipline, drank too much and was often out of control. Cindy and Cindy Crawford called that version untrue.

"She was warm, caring human being," said Cindy Crawford's LaLonde. "I loved being with her, talking with her, as an adolescent as an adult," she said. "She was wise, and realistic, such a good friend."

"Discussing their child disciplining, Atkins said, "She was a wise, and realistic, such a good friend."

"She was spanked. With a hairbrush — when, for example, Cindy and I turned our beds into trampolines and mother caught us." Christina said that, "In Christina's version, Cindy was spanked, and my mother made for her dinner for breakfast also. I never saw my mother drunk." Saying their mother's discipline tactics were simply attempts to prepare them for the realities of life, Cindy said that Christina never recognized the sacrifice their mother made for her adopted children.

Operatic tenor Luciano Pavarotti has canceled his first three appearances at the Lyric Opera of Chicago later this month because of a throat ailment, the opera company says. Opera spokesman Dennis Newman said that Pavarotti was placed under a doctor's care for tracheitis, inflammation of the windpipe, at his home in Modena, Italy. Officials said the Lyric Opera was seeking a replacement for Pavarotti in the leading role of Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" for Sept. 26 and 29 and Oct. 1. Pavarotti is expected to appear in the Oct. 5, 8, 10 and 13 performances. Newman said.

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